

1	2	3	4
18	Tamil Nadu	13	Chidambaranar (Tuticorin), Coimbatore, Dharmapuri, Vellore, Pudukkottai, Salem, Tiruchirapalli, Tirunelveli, Krishnagiri, Chennai, Erode, Dindigul and Theni.
19	Uttar Pradesh	41	Varanasi, Mirzapur, Bhadohi, Bulandshahar, Saharanpur, Amazgarh, Muzaffarnagar, Gonda, Kheri, Bahraich, Balrampur, Hardoi, Barabanki, Sitapur, Faizabad, Badaun, Gorakhpur, Kushinagar, Maharajganj, Siddharthnagar, Rae Bareilly, Unnao, Sultanpur, Fatehpur, Shravasti, Pratapgarh, Basti, Sonbhadra, Mau, Deoria, Banda, Ghaziabad, Jaunpur, Rampur, Bareilly, Lucknow, Meerut, Etawah, Agra, Ghazipur and Mathura.
20	Uttaranchal	1	Dehradun
21	West Bengal	19	Burdwan, North Dinajpur, South Dinajpur, North 24-Parganas, South 24-Parganas, Kolkata, Murshidabad, Midnapur, Maldah, Bankura, Purulia, Birbhum, Nadia, Hugli, Howrah, Jalpaiguri, Cooch Bihar and East Midnapore, Darjeeling.
TOTAL:		250	

NOTE: Districts highlighted in the list are those which have been included under the scheme in the Tenth Plan.

Report on child abuse

3485. SHRI GIREESH KUMAR SANGHI:
SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA:

Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- the salient findings of a recent report on child abuse in the country.
- whether it is a fact that the study was conducted by NGOs, if so, the details thereof;
- whether Government sponsored the study; if so, the details thereof;
- the methodology and sample size adopted in the survey and whether Government gave prior approval to the methodology;

(e) whether the study has also assessed the main causes for child abuse;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the steps being taken by Government to stop the child abuse?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) The main findings of the Report are given in the Statement (See below).

(b) and (c) Ministry of Women and Child Development sponsored a national level Study on Child Abuse which was released on 9th April, 2007. The study was supported by UNICEF and Save the Children, and data collection was done by Prayas, an NGO.

(d) The methodology included focus group discussion, one to one interaction with children and data collection by following ethical guidelines. 12,447 children (below 18 years) were covered under the study. The study also included 2,324 young adults of 18—24 years and 2,449 stakeholders. Prayas was contracted for design and research of the study. The methodology adopted and followed by Prayas for conducting the study was known to the Government.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) In view of above, does not arise.

(g) The Ministry after going through the findings of the report will draw up a Plan to reduce child abuse and maltreatment in the country after consultations with all concerned Government and non Government agencies.

Statement

Major findings of the study on child abuse

Physical Abuse

1. Two out of every three children were physically abused.
2. Out of 69% children physically abused in 13 sample States, 54.68% were boys.

3. Over 50% children in all the 13 sample States were being subjected to one or the other form of physical abuse.
4. Out of those children physically abused in family situations, 88.6% were physically abused by parents.
5. 65% of school going children reported facing corporal punishment *i.e.* two out of three children were victims of corporal punishment.
6. 62% of the corporal punishment was in Government and municipal school.
7. The States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar and Delhi have almost consistently reported higher rates of abuse in all forms as compared to other States.
8. Most children did not report the matter to anyone.
9. 50.2% children worked seven days a week.

Sexual Abuse

1. 53.22% children reported having faced one or more forms of sexual abuse.
2. Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar and Delhi reported the highest percentage of sexual abuse among both boys and girls.
3. 21.90% child respondents reported facing severe forms of sexual abuse and 50.76% other forms of sexual abuse.
4. Out of the child respondents, 5.69% reported being sexually assaulted.
5. Children in Assam, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar and Delhi reported the highest incidence of sexual assault.
6. Children on street, children at work and children in institutional care reported the highest incidence of sexual assault.
7. 50% abusers are persons known to the child or in a position of trust and responsibility.
8. Most children did not report the matter to anyone.

Emotional Abuse and Girl Child Neglect

1. Every second child reported facing emotional abuse.
2. Equal percentage of both girls and boys reported facing emotional abuse.
3. In 83% of the cases parents were the abusers.
4. 48.4% of girls wished they were boys.

Stringent action against mal-treatment of children

†3486. SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI:
SHRI MOTILAL VORA:

Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a provision for stringent action against teachers who mistreat and beat children in school is being made in the proposed Central legislation;

(b) whether cruel beating of children will be deemed a criminal offence in the proposed legislation; and

(c) whether neglect of equal rights of girls will be brought within the ambit of criminal offence in the proposed legislation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) to (c) The proposed offences against the Child (Prevention) Bill, which includes all offences against children, is under consideration of the Government.

National study on Child Abuse

3487. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:
SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA:

Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.